

case illustrations. Typhus fever, incidentally, should be more properly grouped under the diseases disseminated by body lice than those carried by ticks, as the latter animal's habitat is the country, while its cousin, the louse, is found where men congregate together in large numbers. Taking it all in all, however, the book stands as a careful, conservative, practical, abbreviated, treatise upon an extremely important subject. J. H. M., Jr.

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PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE. A QUARTERLY DIGEST OF ADVANCES, DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCES. Edited by HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Diagnosis in the Jefferson Medical College; Physician to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, etc.; assisted by LEIGHTON F. APPLEMAN, M.D., Instructor in Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc. Vol. I. March, pp. 382; 15 illustrations. Vol. II. June, pp. 445; 100 illustrations. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger, 1915.

WITH the March number appears the first of the volumes of *Progressive Medicine* for this year. The contents of this volume embrace a wide range of subjects of unusual interest. The general surgical section consists of an article on the surgery of the head and neck by Charles H. Frazier, than whom there is no one better qualified to deal with these subjects of ever-increasing surgical importance, and one on the surgery of the thorax, a topic of great present-day interest, written in his usual scholarly manner by George P. Müller. The enormous amount of work constantly in progress on the infectious diseases is strikingly brought out by John Ruhräh in an admirable contribution of 145 pages, which embraces almost the entire range of the acute infections. In an article of about 25 pages, Floyd M. Crandall points out the important advances that have been made of late in pediatrics, particularly emphasizing diseases of the heart in children, acidosis in infancy, and recurrent sibilant bronchitis. In an exceedingly painstaking and thorough manner George B. Wood discusses recent contributions to rhinology and larynology. As is but proper, the accessory sinuses of the nose and the tonsillar tissues claim a large share of his attention. Truman Lawrence Saunders reviews the problems of otology with nice critical judgment, thereby furnishing a most instructive concluding article for this excellent volume.

The June issue of *Progressive Medicine* is always one of the most interesting and important volumes of the year. With the subject

of hernia discussed in all its varied phases by William B. Coley; with the ever-increasing problems of the surgery of the abdomen dwelt upon in all their many details by such a critic as John C. A. Gerster; and finally with an authority of such prominence as John G. Clark emphasizing the advances in gynecology that have occurred during the past year, it is small wonder that the first half of this volume offers the reader a wealth of surgical information that is indispensable. From the medical stand-point the volume is of no less interest, thanks to the usual able contribution by Alfred Stengel, who first reviews diseases of the blood, particularly leukemia and pernicious anemia, then takes up the absorbing subject of diseases of the thyroid and other ductless glands, and concludes with a discussion of diabetes, gout, and scurvy. Edward Jackson's concise but well-written review of ophthalmological advances is the concluding contribution to this really noteworthy volume.

G. M. P.

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THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE EMOTIONS. By GEORGE W. CRILE, M.D. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915.

THE reviewer has found this well-printed book difficult to review. The views therein presented are extremely speculative, and at times so arbitrarily verbal that the reviewer has not always felt certain that the author really means what he says. Dr. Crile lays stress upon certain histological appearances described as occurring in cells of the central nervous system under conditions of disease, fatigue and experimentation. In the interpretation of these findings he makes free use of the modern concepts of internal secretion of the several ductless organs, associating them in a schematic relationship to the brain, liver, and muscular system. By means of these speculations, supported by experiments that often do not bear upon the actual question at all or permit of several interpretations, hypotheses are erected purporting to explain about everything in the domains of psychology, physiology, and pathology. The histologic changes described in the cells of the central nervous system are not commonly regarded as possessing the unequivocal quality that is here ascribed to them. The reviewer has been advised by competent neurohistologists that the methods, results and interpretations are, to say the least, still under discussion. Concerning the influences of the internal secretions of the ductless glands, the literature is today in a state of extreme confusion and contradiction, and upon the published data one could erect several incompatible systems and not be able to prove or disprove any of them. Dr. Crile generally avoids discussion of the conceptions of other workers in this field; he selects from the mass what suits his